The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Mr. Morton's San Domingo Resolution Debated in the Senate.

The Scheme Thoroughly Vesillated by Senator Sumner.

Further Consideration of the House Amnesty Bill Postponed till January 11.

The Grant-Sumner Unpleasantness.

Mr. Sumner Makes a Personal Explanation.

General Schenck's Nomination as Minister to England Sent to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE SAN DOMINGO DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The San Domingo resolution in the Senate to-day developed no new feature, but only went over their respective ground, as on the occasion of its introduction some time ago. Last night, after adjournment, their confidential friends of at least a majority of the Senate, by a like agreement, met and heard the arguments of Messrs. Morton and Fessenden, in order to enable them to form a decision. Vice-President Colfax also expressed himself a warm supporter of the scheme, and helped his friends along wherever an opportunity occurred. Both the Vice-President and Colfax will be on hand to-day for the consideration of the resolution, and it is expected that a vote will be reached before the day's session closes.

Mr. Morton, in opening the debate, said that he had not intended to say anything upon the resolution, but that the remarks of Mr. Sumner, in opposition to it, rendered it necessary that he should say a few words. He was not surprised that the Senator from California had been unwilling to vote for the resolution, but he was surprised that he should have opposed it in the manner he had done. He had not expected that he would have done so in the face of the fact that the Senate had already, by a vote of 29 to 16, declared that the time had arrived when the question of the annexation of San Domingo should be considered. He had not expected that the Senator

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THE LATEST NEWS.

The Chicago fire-engine, which has been at the Alabama claims, and is a semi-official summary from the Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to arrive in this city to-day. It is said that it will be used, as soon as it arrives, to put out the fire which is now raging in England at Gladstone's ministry, and there are fervent hopes that the engine will prove equal to the occasion with its progenitors. It took prime three years to do the work.

First, Payment to the owners for the property damaged by the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers, with interest from the date of destruction.

Second, If payment in the United States of claims presented by citizens of the United States, and which shall be found valid by the decision of those tribunals, and the payment of funds by the government to the claimants.

Third, The acquiescence by England, as a friendly power, in the principle of the responsibility of her to paying those claims.

Under this programme commerce from Mr. Gladstone's point of view is to be equally free to all nations. But Mr. Bright is not satisfied, it seems, with the principle of free trade, and has declared that he will not agree to it unless it is carried out in practice. Mr. Bright, it appears, wants to be paid for free trade as well as for free ships. Let the man who makes ironclads and wages wars have his taxes refunded as well as the man who makes clothing for a ship. Let the man who makes bullets and cannon for war have his taxes refunded as well as the man who makes breadstuffs for a ship. Let the man who makes iron, coal, or anything else that goes into a warship have his taxes refunded as well as the man who makes anything else that goes into a merchant vessel. Let the man who makes iron-clads and wages them have his taxes refunded as well as the man who makes anything else that goes into a merchant vessel. Let the man who makes iron-clads, in short, be paid for his work as well as the man who makes anything else that goes into a merchant vessel. Let the man who makes iron-clads and wages them have his taxes refunded

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Hubbell's Dandruff Powder.

LONDON.

The War Correspondent of the Daily News.

His Theory of Prussian Success.

The Future of France.

The Ex-Emperor's Diplomatic Burden.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Dec. 6.

The last correspondent "Developed" for the Franco-German war, so far as the English press is concerned, is Mr. Archibald Forbes, who represented the Daily News in Fort Metz, and who now returns with that journal from Rouen. Forbes, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon are the only three men who have had any experience in both and against the Prussians. Mr. Dixon, however, has no advantages in his military knowledge and experience. There are officers enough who will manage to write; but Mr. Dixon is pretty generally in receipt of his customary income from other lines, and attempted to form a corps which would have cost a million of money. Forbes, however, is in the pay of the Daily News, and has been with the army for a longer period than any other man. He has, moreover, had an opportunity of studying the Prussian system by means of a pass forbidding officers to be present when shots were fired. Under this rule, of course, Forbes was unable to witness the "executions" of the French franc-tireurs; but, as Forbes is a man of great personal courage, he was enabled to see a good deal more than the average correspondent. He has the further advantage of a thorough knowledge of the French language, and is consequently in a position of exceptional advantage. Forbes, however,

EASTMAN